be of real use must possess his fullest confidence. Beneral Schofield, too, protested against the order and the retirement under its provision of Captain langer. He protested and carried his protest to the President through the War Department, claiming that the action of the Secretary in making this order was illegal. His protest, however, and that of other general officers of the Army, seem to have had no weight with the President, in the face of the representations made by that experienced warrior, Secretary Endicott.

CALL AND THE CONSTITUTION. THE PLORIDA SENATOR ADVOCATES THE EDUCA

TIONAL BILL AND AN APPROPRIATION. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (Special).-This was a field day for Call and the Constitution. The way the Florida Senator belabored the poor thing, dis membered it, strewing its remnants all over the floor of the Senate chamber, and then after collecting the fragments glued them together again to suit his purposes, was a spectacle not easily forgotten. His audience was a group of admiring Democratic statesmen that may be depended on to be on deck every time an appropriation for the South is in sight. On the Republican side were only empty seats. Republican Senators, in fact, have heard that same speech of Mr. Call's so often thet they didn't care much to witness his intellectual gymnastics again, even if they were performed for the benefit of the Blair Educational bill. Mr. Call, like an of his Democratic colleagues, is very strong on the Constitution and fond of summoning, upon the slightest pretext, the ghosts of Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, and other worthies to his aid, whichever side of the question under discussion he chooses to take. At twisting their writings and speeches to suit his purpose he is an adept.

In reference to the Blair bill he assumed, of course, his favorite attitude, to wit, with his hat in his hand under the bunghole of the Treasury barrel. He found no difficulty at all in proving to the satisfaction of his own conscience how Jefferson and all the other great lights worshipped by the Democracy of the present day would unhesitatingly have voted in favor of emptying the Treasury to relieve the Southern people of the hardships of taxing themselves to support their schools.

Mesors, Butler and Reagan had some feeble South is in sight. On the Republican side were

Messrs. Butler and Reagan had some feeble doubts, apparently, regarding the views of Mr. Jefferson on such a subject. They seemed to think that the Constitution would ultimately go to the demnition bow-wows, if handled in this unceremonious manner by Mr. Call and those of his way of thinking. The Florida statesman, however, after taking the dear old thing apart again for the benefit of these doubting Thomases, fixed it up once more with the aid of some State's rights cordial, local government clixir, and Federal aid phasters, mixed in a mysterious and incomprehensible manner until it was in a condition where it could unloosen its purse strings for the benefit of his hungry constituents.

After this, his greatest effort, Mr. Call sat down exhausted, and the Senate rose with difficulty, figuratively speaking, but with a sense of relief, the go into executive session. Previous to doing this, however, it was agreed that the discussion on this bill should end and a final vote be taken on Wednesday next at 3 o'clock. Such a determination, though, like all others involving the prespect of bottling up Senatorial cloquence on the Democratic side of the chamber, must be taken with a due grain of allowance. Messrs. Butler and Reagan had some feeble

MR. PHELPS GIVES UP HIS TEXAS TOWN. THE POPULAR NEW-JERSEY CONGRESSMAN TAKES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (Special).—The town of Mobectie, in the Panhandle of Texas, is very happy to-day. It breathes freely after a year's anxiety. It owns itself now, or rather it can own itself, for as yet William Walter Phelps still anxiety. It owns itself now, or rather it can own itself, for as yet William Walter Phelps still owns it, its cemetery, jail and court-house, and all the dwellings, shops and liquor salcons, including the office of its newspaper, for Mobertic has a newspaper. It happened this wise: Long ago Mr. Phelps or his grantors leased the Government many sections of land for the construction of Fort Elliott, its pasture grounds and other necessary purposes. The surveys in those days were very careless, and by some blunder in that profession the town of Mobertie about a year ago found itself all built and living on the wrong section. That must have been a relief, for the settlers could imagine a different kind of man, who might besitate about giving up a town that had built itself on his premises. But Mr. Phelps wasn't of that kind, and agreed to give up all right to their improvements and take any other section worth \$10 per acre.

That was a year ago. And even after that assurance their troubles had only begun, for this section was one that Mr. Phelps had leased to the United States for its military reservation, and while he was willing to let the United States take any other section, and the United States take any other section, and the United States itself was willing to let the United States take any other section, for one was as good as another for the purposes of Fort Elliott, there was the red tape of a most intricate contract to be untied and tied afresh. The process has at last got so far that Mr. Phelps has received formal information that the Lieutenant-General having recommended, the Hon. Secretary of War has approved, the exchange, and will direct that steps be taken to carry it out. All very necessary, but all very tedious, to a town that is waiting to own itself. Mr. Phelps has received formal information that the Lieutenant-General having recommended, the Hon. Secretary of War has approved, the exchange, and will direct that steps be taken to carry it out. All very necessary, but all very tedious, to a tow

HEARING ON ADULTERATED LARD.

MANUFACTURERS DEFEND THE MIXTURE OF COT-TON-SEED OIL AND HOG FAT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (Special),-The men that are interested in having the Government put the same restriction upon the manufacture of lard containing cotton seed oil that was put on the manufacture of oleomargarine had another hearing before the Senate Committee on Agriculture tobefore the Senate Committee on Agriculture to-day. General B. F. Butler was an interested nuditor. General Wheeler, of the House of Representatives; ex-Pension Commissioner Dudley, Senator Ransom and other sat mear the eable, Professor Riley, of the Agricultural Department, took an active part in the examination. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, the well-known Free Trader, was also there.

took an active part in the examination. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, the well-known Free Trader, was also there.

It goes without saying that many of the large lard manufacturers of Chicago, admit that the product which they put upon the market is not made entirely of hog fat. Mr. Fairbanks, for instance, admitted that the lard of his manufacture contained only 60 per cent of hog and 40 per cent of cotton seed oil, but he maintained that this mixture is not only cheaper but better than the lard made entirely of heg fat. Nobody, he said, ever heard of trichinae in cotton seed oil, which be declared to be pure and healthful, and an unobjectionable vegetable product. He was willing to have samples of his lard brought in open market analyzed by any competent authority, and would stand by that test.

Quite a long discussion arose over the price charged for different brands of lard, and over the manipulation of corners and similar financial transactions by the large manufacturers of the West, without, however, bringing out anything pertinent to the inquiry. Professor Kimball, of Boston, testified that a firm in his city is the only one that manufactures perfectly pure lard. Upon being asked by a member of the committee if he could name some of the makers of adulterated lard, he replied that he could name a hundred. He was requested to name a few, twenty for instance, but declined to do so.

STATISTICIAN DODGE HAS FRIENDS ALSO. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (Special).-The statement that Commissioner Colman, of the Agricultural Department, has the resignation of Mr. Dodge, the Department, has the resignation of Mr. Dodge, the statistician, in his pocket, is premature. The Commissioner is placed in a peculiarly embarrassing position by the request made of him, in a formal petition signed by eighty-eight members of Congress, asking for Mr. Dodge's removal. The opposition to Mr. Dodge arises from objections made by persons interested in the tobacco trade to Mr. Dodge's statistics concerning the tobacco crop of last summer. On the other hand, it is said, many persons are appealing to Commissioner Colman to retain Mr. Dodge, among others seventy-five members of the New-York Cotton Exchange.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA. Washington, Feb. 8.-Mr. Belment, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, said to-day that negetiations had been pending for some time for an amicable settlement of the Chinese question. They had been suspended during the summer in consequence of the absence of the Chinese Minister, but had now been resumed and were reaching completion. He understood, is fact, that a draft of the proposed treaty had been transmitted to the Chinese Minister to-day, containing such medifications of existing treaties as would bring about the complete exclusion of that class of immigrants

MR. BELMONT FOR THE MENHADEN FISHERS. Washington, Feb. 8.-The House Committee on

## Modjeska's Tribute

TO AN AMERICAN INVENTION. NEW-YORK, February 4, 1888.

chase! last October while in Topeka, Kan., several I purchase! last October while in Topeka, Kan., several boxes of your Feit Tablets (Ideal Toeth Polisher) for the teeth and have been using them ever sinca. I cheerfully add my and have been using tues to their value, and believe them to be an invention that will in time almost entirely superasde the brush of bristles. I am only afraid that at some time I may gun out of Tablots in a place where none are precurable.

Yours truly. HELENA MODJESKA.. MADE BY HORSEY M'P'G CO., UTICA.

Fisheries to-day continued its hearing of persons in-terested in the bill to prevent fishing for menhaden within three miles of the coast. Congressman Perry Belmont, of New-York, made an argument opposing the bill, holding that legislation of this kind would be a death blow to the fishing interests along the coast of Long Island. A number of practical fisher-men and dealers in fish from Atlantic City were present and spoke in opposition to the bill.

UNION PACIFICS SUBSIDY DEBT. THE GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS' REPORT,

A STRONG INDORSEMENT OF THE VIEWS OF THE RECENT COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- The following are the chief points of the annual report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Com-

pany:

In their last two reports the Government Directors have specifically recommended the refunding of the debt and its extension through a period of years of sufficient length to admit of its final extinguishment by the company, and the exchange of the present security, which is inadequate and might easy prove valueless on the effort to enforce payment, for a security covering all the unencumbered assets and all the equities of the company, and which would give the Government, in case of forfeiture, not some help-less pieces of railroad, but a completed and profitable system.

the equities of the company, and which would give the Government, in case of forfeiture, not some help-less pieces of railroad, but a completed and profitable system.

This had come to be the unanimous view of every one connected with the Government who had officially considered the subject.

These general views have now in a decisive manner been adopted, enlarged and strengthened by the able and exhaustive report of the Commission appointed under the act of Congress. March 3, 1887.

It now seems to the Government Directors that there can be no longer any reasonable doubt as to the interest and duty of the Government toward the Union Pacific Railroad, and they beg to express the earnest hope that no further delay will occur in passing such a settlement through Congress. We cannot too strongly urge the great harm which delay is doing both to the Union Pacific and to the socurity of this Government debt. Every consideration which we can believe is pertinent to this subject urges its immediate settlement.

The plan presented by the report of the Commission contains some new features which strike the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company favorably, and to which they will briefly call attention. The suggestion of a mortgage to secure bonds to be given by the company is fully indersed. Heretofore the lien of the Government has been subject to all the difficulties, uncertainties and inconveniences inseparable to liens of that character.

The provision of the Commission's plan which makes possible at the option of the Government some action against those persons who may have tampered with the property of the road and thus diminished the security of the Government is eminently proper. To what extent any effort to have justice done after so long a period may be effectual, this Board will not attempt to discuss. This question is one of importance, and should be left for decision to the legal adviser of the Government.

To leave the company free to attend to its own business and as a part of this plan

DEPRECATING A REVENGEFUL POLICY. The Government Directors did not propose to dis-The Government Directors do not propose to cuss at any length the plan submitted by the minority report of the Commission, the objective point of which is not so much the recovery of the money due to the Government as the punishment of those who are supposed to be guilty of having unlawfully diverted the property of the company. Our business is with the Union Pacific Railway alone, and as that company

property of the company. Our business is with the Union Pacific Railway alone, and as that company wishes to pay its debt to the Government, and as we foresee that the debt can be secured and collected, our interest lies with our duty in confining ourselves to the business considerations that are involved. If, however, the Government Directors are at liberty to express any opinion as to the desirability of the course recommended by the minority report they do not hesitate to say they would view its adoption with deep regret. Indeed, if this were the only alternative it would, in our judgment, be better for the Government to lose every dollar of its debt and execute a release to the company.

It is respectfully submitted that whatever may have been the wrongs done by individuals in their dealings with the Union Pacific, such wrongs should be atoned for by those individuals themselves and by them only. To punish and destroy the corporation because some time in the past it may have been despoiled by those who were bound in law and in conscience to protect it, does not appear to be a logical method of enforcing justice, nor such a conception of justice as would increase the respect of the people for the law of the land.

We refer to the administration of the Union Pacific Railway Company since the spring of 1884. In our judgment it is fully and entirely exonerated from the condemnation to be passed on the transactions of other roads, and relating to other periods. We are satisfied that this administration has devoted itself homestly and intelligently to the herculean task of resouring the Union Pacific Railroad from insolvency which seriously threatened it at the inception of its work.

The report is signed by A. C. Haskell, Frank-

A DAY'S WORK IN CONGRESS.

ALIEN HOLDERS OF MINERAL LANDS.

MR. VEST GIVES KANSAS CITY A LIFT-PROCEED-INGS IN THE HOUSE. Washington, Feb. 8.-Mr. MORRILL introduced in the Senate to day, a joint resolution appointing Andrew

D. White a member of the Smithsonian Board of Re-The resolution offered some days since by Mr. FRYE. instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to pre-pare a statement showing the political organization of the Domirion of Canada and of the several provinces

of which it is composed and of the geographical relations sustained by them to the United States and various other matters, was taken up and adopted. On motion of Mr. STEWART, the Senate bill to at thorize the sale to aliens of certain mineral lands was taken up. The bill amends the Allen Land act of March 3, 1887, by providing that that act shall not

relate to, or affect, the title of mineral lands or mining claims in the Territories. Mr. STEWART explained Mr. MITCHELL spoke in favor of the bill, and had read a communication in support of it from the Delegate of the Techtory of Montana. Mr. MITCHELL added that the bill had the recommendation of the Governors of all the Territories, with one exception. He offered an amendment providing that no Chinese person, and no company or corporation in which any Chinese person is interested, shall ever be permitted to hold or own any mining claim or real estate in any of the

Mr. McPHERSON said he was unalterably opposed to the bill; and he was equally opposed to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon. The bill

ment offered by the Senator from Oregon. The bill was an abandonment of the universal principle embodied in the law of last year. It was a measure which would require a good deal of discussion before the Senate would consent to its passage.

Mr. FAULKNER, a member of the Committee on Mines and Mining, from which the bill had been reported, said that he had not been informed of any meeting of that committee and had not, therefore, consented to the reporting of the bill. He wished to have an opportunity to consider its provisions.

Mr. STEWART consented to let the bill stand over until to-morrow.

Mr. STEWART consented to let the bill stand over until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. VEST the bill appropriating \$1,200,000 for the erection of a public building in \$1,200,000 for the erection of a public building in Kansas City, Missouri, was taken up and passed. Mr. VEST stated that the reports of the Post Office Department showed the asterishing fact that the mail matter distributed from Kansas City exceeded that of any other office in the United States, not even excepting the great city of New-York. The amount of registered eletters distributed in the Kausas City post office was greater than that of any other post office—amounting last year to 954,000 registered packages and this enormous business was increasing from quarter to quarter at the rate of 10,000 a quarter.

On motion of Mr. SPOONER, the bill for the relief of importers of animals for breeding purposes in certain

On motion of Mr. SPOONER, the bill for the relief of importers of animals for breeding purposes in certain rases was taken up and passed. It directs the secretary of the Treasury to omit all duties upon importations of animals for breeding purposes, whother imported for the importers own use or for sale; and provides that the fact of such importation shall be sufficient defence in any pending action.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. HARMER, of Pennsylvania, presented the emorial of manufacturers of sewer pipe, asking

that that article be placed under a definite classification on and that a more just and equitable protection be accorded their interests. Referred.

Mr. FORD, of Michigan, presented a memorial of 140 furniture manufacturers, asking that the tariff on French plate glass be reduced from 150 to 30 per

cent, and that looking-glass plates, burlaps, coal and sponges be placed upon the free list. Referred. GROSVENOR, of Ohio, presented the petition of citizens of Ohio asking that all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late war be placed upon the pension rolls. Referred.

Mr. LONG, of Massachusetts, presented a petition asking for a historic investigation of the Icelandic iscovery of America. Referred.

Mr. WEAVER, of Iowa, rose to a privileged ques-tion relating to what he claimed to be the improper eference to the House Calendar of the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the lawful noney deposited in the Treasury in trust by national banking associations for the retirement of their cir culating notes. He contended that the bill should have been referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER inquired whether, if the Secretary of the Treasury, as authorised by the bill, purchased bends, which afterward depreciated in the market, and he was compelled to sell them, the Government would not be liable for the deficiency. Mr. DINGLEY, of Maine, suggested that there would

be an accumulation of interest which would make up the deficiency.

The SPEAKER replied that it might or might not.

The Chair, said he, would reserve his decision until he had had an opportunity to inquire more fully into he had had an opportunity to inquire more tully into
the matter. Ho subsequently, however, ruled that
the fluctuations in price made no difference regarding the liability of the Government. He overruled
the point of order.

Mr. HEMPHILLI, of South Carolina, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported the resclution directing an inquiry into the action of the
District commissioners in attempting to extend streets
through the German Cometory of Prospect Hill.

through the German Cometary of Prospect Hill.

Adopted.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill making bills of lading conclusive evidence in certain cases. It was passed after a short debate.

Mr. CULHERTSON, of Texas, said that the object of the bill was to prevent common carriers from entering into combination with fraudulent or pretended ahippers to defraud the public.

Mr. DUNHAM, of Illinots, said that the purpose of the bill was to correct abuses which had grown up and to make railroad companies responsible for the action of their agents.

Mr. TILLMAN, of South Carolina, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill for the purchase of certain swords from the widow of General James Shields. Private calendar.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Secretary of the Navy has de-died to centract with the Harreshoff Company of Rhede the Vulcan Iron Works of Chicago, to build a similar

ATTACKING A MINISTER'S WIFE.

COUNTER WITH A RUFFIAN IN THE STREET. The fact has just become public that last week the wife of the Rev. W. J. Bridges, paster of the Greene her home, at No. 683 1-2 Quincy-st., to the church edifice, which is in Greene-ave., near Patchen-ave., was attacked by a ruffia- a few hundred feet from the ished building. He caught her about the waist, but

This made her assailant loose his hold and he walked toward Patchen-ave. Near the corner of that street he met a Mr. and Mrs. Raymond and coolly said "I wonder what that woman is screaming about. Mr and Mrs. Raymond found Mrs. Bridges still screaming for help. They described the man they met a

ing for help. They described the man they met as about thirty years old and dressed in a dark suit and a Derby hat. Mrs. Bridges did not see him plainly, as it was dark when he mot her. Two detectives have made unsuccessful search for the man.

It is only a few weeks since Miss Louise Lester was assailed by a negro at Summer-ave, and Decatur-st, early one evening, and an attempt was made to drag her into a barn. Her brother started in pursuit of her assailant and arrested a negro, who proved innocent despite her positive identification of him. At the request of the Rev. Mr. Bridges, the experience of his wife was not made public until yesterday.

Pelice Captain Duon, in whose precinet the assault occurred, said last evening, "Mr. Bridges desired that nothing should be said about the matter. His wife was not certain whether the man pushed against her accidentally, or fittended to attack her. It was dark and slippery and she struck the man in the face and screamed. She would not be able to identify him if he were caught."

ALBERT STILL LEADS THE RACE.

MAKING 348 MILES IN THREE DAYS-PANCHOT SIX MILES BEHIND.

The weary grind of the pedestr iaus who are trying t

eat the world's six-day record, continued yesterday in the Madison Square Garden without much variation from the tedious work of the day before. From some unknown cause the attendance keeps up almost to re spectability, so far as numbers are concerned. A rivalry coms to have sprung among the friends and backers of show this is in the giving of floral pieces and presents of Albert, who leads, always carries a small ebony fetich

which he thinks is charmed and will carry him through. The Fourth Ward backers of the " Greaser " found this out, and last night the dark-skinned Mexican carried a stick warranted to bring all kinds of blessings to its owner. But the rivalry runs more particularly in floral they are really tired out by carrying them around the sawdust course. With each presentation is a mighty cheer, graduated, of course, by the elaborateness of the friends of the pedestrians will be made poor through

all day, not adding many miles to his former small score. Each step that he takes seems as though it would be his The report is signed by A. C. Haskell. Frank-lin MacVeagh. James W. Savage, Frederic R. Coudert and M. A. Hanna.

Albert still leads, and is apparently as fresh as ever. Herty follows him closely and is booked to win by the wise ones. Panchot and the Mexican are nearly side by ide; the "Greaser" is breaking down, and he bled from side; the "Greaser" is breaking down, and he bled from
the nose at intervals for six hours yesterday. The
"Bangot Ghost" fainted away early in the morning
while on the track. A little water soon revived him and
he plodded along again in his peculiar awkward way.
Hart, the colored boy, is confident of being near the
winner at the end, and Strokol has bet all that he has
got that he will win. "Oh Mary "Day still plods on in
hopes of getting in at the finish for some of the cate
money. Little Noremac rested little and kept to his
familiar dog trot continually. Swindlers have been
chearing the management and the public by selling
begus senson tickets of admission. There were a number of spirited races between the leaders at various
times, to the great joy and hilarity of the crowd.

The score at midnight for the leaders was:

Miles.

1	M	les.	Lancas -	Mile
	Albert	348	Golden	20
	Panchot	342	Mosts	29
	Guerrero	330	Noremac	27
ä	Hart	312	Dillon	25
2	At 1 a. m. the score wa			
	Albert	346	Moore	. 290
8	Panchot	342	Gelden	. 200
1	lierty	335	Strokel	. 29
	Guerrero	334	Noremac	- 27
	Hart	317	Dillon	. 25
1		-		

It was stated yesteriny that Francis Wilson, of the Ca-sine, hid on Sunday stopped a runaway horse attached to a buggy in which were a lady and gentleman. A reserter saw facite me to claim that I did wonders for beauty in distress. but being an actor I never speak anything except the truthand the truth is I didn't do much. Understant me; I would have performed prodigious reats but I halo't the chance. I nighthest, when I saw a horse that was being driven in a buggy allp and sit down on his tail. The man who was driv-

"Wrat!" exclaimed the astonished reporter "In the opera of the 'Princess of Trebizonde overwhelming sweep of passion. I longed to tump down no 'hayseet in my hair.' The man was trying to get the

seemed to say, 'is this man mail or only intoxicated !' the mud, bringing a good deal of it with him, but he did not seem to like it, and shook himself with a vigor that gave several free mut baths. The riders resumed their seats, and

passed from my yearning gaze." "Was the lady young and beautiful, Mr. Wilson?"

"Possibly once, but now elderly and decidedly well-hty. I rejoice to say that I feel no ill effects from my exertions.

JOLLY ALE BREWERS ROUND THE TABLE About 156 members and guests of the Ale Brewers' Association of the States of New York and New-Jersey attended association is the oldest of its kind in the country, having been founded fifty-seven years ago. The officers at present are: President, Joseph M. Kanay: Vice-president, Edward Underhill, of Yonkers; secretary, A. E. J. Tovay, Editor of

The Brewers' Journal, New-York. The dinner committee were David O. Yuengling, Ir., W. J. Pierce and Augustus T. Letters of rogret were read from President Cleveland, Mayor Letters of regret were read from Francis Coccasion, Mayor Hewitt, Senator Cantor, Senator Stadler, George W. Sher-man, Colenel Robert G. Ingersoll and others. Among the guests were Excise Commissioner W. S. Andrews, Excise Commissioner John Von Glahn, Judge Bufus B. Cowing, Police Justices Ferd, Kilbreth and O'Reilly, Joseph Heward, jr., Surveyor Hans S. Beattle, ex Judge Gedney, Fire Com-missioner Purroy, Samuel Untermeyer and School Commisioner Randolph Gugenheimer.

States," Judge Cowing: "The City of New-York," Burveyor Beattle; United States Browers' Association," William A. Miles; "The Ale Browers' Association of New-Jersey," Heary Clausen; "The Press," Howard Carroll, "The Ladies," Commissioner Andrews. Mr. Howard made one of his witty "impromptu" speeches.

TO INVESTIGATE READING.

MR. CARLISLE APPOINTS THE COMMITTEE. FIXING UPON & MODE OF PROCREDURE-NO COM-PARY MINES AT WORK-AN UNSUCCESS.

FUL ATTEMPT AT ARSON.

Washington, Feb. 8 (Special).—In the House today the Speaker announced the appointment of the
following members of the special committee to investigate the existing labor troubles in Pennsylvania: Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina; Stone, of Missouri; Chip-man, of Michigan; Anderson, of Kansas, and Parker,

The committee held an informal meeting at the Capitol soon after the adjournment of the House this afternoon. This evening the committee reassembled at the house of Representative Chipman, of Michigan and after a short discussion decided upon the follow-ing course of procedure: The first formal meeting will be held at 2 o'clock to morrow, when Representative Brumm, of Minersville, Penn., will be heard upon the subjects to be covered by the proposed investigation. At subsquent meetings statements will be made by two or three selected representatives of each road employes and the corporations, who will be sum-moned to Washington for a hearing and for examination. When the committee shall have acquired in this way a general knowledge of the subjects to be investiescarches in the region where the troubles exist. READING, Feb. 8.—In indorsing the strike of the Read

ing railroaders which has resulted so disastrously, it is believed that the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor has made a serious mistake. The rail-roaders themselves have admitted that their strike was unjustifiable, and subsequent events have proven this. It is given out here to-day that Mr. Corbin has said that he will never treat with any set of men who indorse the foolish strike of the railroaders. Then a majority of the miners have broken away from the trainmen's cause and are only fighting for the 8 per cent advance. The miners' strike is still on. The Joint Committee has said that individual collieries willing to pay the 8 per cent that individual collieries willing to pay the 8 per cent advance can resume. To-day the 250 men employed at the Draper Colliery, an individual mine, met and decided to sceept the advance and go back to werk to-morrow morning. If all the individual collieries now in operation work their full capacity they can ship 900 leaded cars of coal a day.

The prevailing question now is, will the Reading Company haul the coal so mined. Many believe that it will not. Not a company mine is working. The men who were instrumental in bringing the foreign miners who caused last week's riot, to the coal regions are being severely denounced.

SHENANDOAH, Feo. 8 .- While the watchman was makng his rounds at Zarbey & Co's. breaker at an early hour this morning he noticed a crowd of men acting in a suspictous manner under the main chutes, and upon his hailing them they suddenly broke and ran. An examsaturated it with kerosene and also poured the oil along the framework of the breaker and were about to apply the match when they were scared off. The oil can was found a few yards away. The firm offers a reward of \$500 or fthe arrest and conviction of the miscreants.

Cambria Colliery resumed work to day under an agreement to divest shipments from the Reading road at t

most convenient point.

The William Penn miners continue working, experiencing no further trouble. The Sherin's posse patrols the town each evening to guard organist any interference with the workmen. The Advisory Board called a public meeting this morning in the Opera House, and urged the miners to abstain from congregating on the streets. They also told them that several thousand dollars was expected here in a few days for distribution among them.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8 (Special).—The session of the this morning. A discussion arose to whether the order should proceed by means of arbitration in the matter of the Reading strike and enleavor to bring about an amicable settlement of the whole affair, or whether it

amicable settlement of the whole affair, or whether it was advisable to maintain a stand antagonistic to the Reading Railroad and the Coal and Iron Company. It was finally settled that arbitration would be the best course to pursue. Messrs. Powderly and Aylesworth were not present.

"Since we have voted to proceed to a settlement by arbitration," said Mr. Barry, "we shall carry it out no matter what word comes from Messrs. Fowderly or Aylesworth. We have indorsed both strikes, and we will now stand by the strikes if they accept our proposals. The only thing left us to do is to confer with Manager McLeod or Mr. Corbin, and ask that they appoint a committee to meet one selected by us and set if the strike cannot be arbitrated." ler with Manager McLeod or Mr. Corbin, and ask that they appoint a committee to meet one selected by us and see if the strike cannot be arbitrated."

Vice-President McLeod said that the company had not changed its policy in regard to dealing with the strikers.

The General Board has prepared a politic letter addressed to President Corbin, asking him if it would

dressed to President Corbin, asking him if it wo be agreeable to meet a representative of the Board, company with a committee of the strikers, with view of arbitrating the present difficulties. T

DISPUTING OVER THE SCALE OF WAGES. Pittsburg, Feb. 8 (Special).-The struggle between the Knights of Labor and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers is growing interesting. Last year the Knights' scale of wages was paid at the Wheeling Sirvet Plant, at Benwood West Virginia. On January 19 this year a new scale was presented by the Iron and Steel Workers' National District of the Knights of Labor. The Amalgamated Associasigned by the firm. The 400 employes of the mill are about evenly divided between the Amalgamated Association and the Knights of Labor. This will make the fourth fight between the rival labor organizations. The Amalgamated Association has no faith in arbitration as the means of settling disputes between labor and capital. The Knights of Labor take the opposite view.

FORCING THE CIGARMAKERS' FIGHT. The Cigarmakers' International Union, or at all events its president, Strasser, is forcing the fight with the members of the unions so hard that an open rupture, which will probably lead to a call for his resignation, or at least to a withdrawal of the circular he has issued from the headquarters at Buffalo is only a question of time. The circular referred to the convention held at Binghamton last September, at which resolutions were passed approving the retention of the internal revenue tax on cigars and states that any union agitating in favor of a repeal of the tax will be "disciplined," the precise meaning of which expression does not appear.

The unions in this city, which number several thousand cigarmakers, have started an Internal Revthousand cigarmakers, have started an Internal Revenue Reform Association to help abolish the tax altogether. Joseph Vince, the president of this organization, said yesterday to a Tribung reporter that fully four-fifths of the members of the union here are in favor of the reform, while Union No. 50 has refused positively to notice the circular, claiming that Strasser has no right to interfere with the matter. Union No. 10 has followed the example. The protest will culminate on Tuesday evening, February 17, when a mass meeting will be held in the large hall of Cooper Union to indorse the object of the reform association and continue the fight with Strasser until he or they are compelled to give in.

TO AVOID THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST. THE UNITED LABOR CANDIDATES WOULD RATHER

KEEP OUT. The quarties of placing a Presidential ticket in the field The question of packing actively discussed in the ranks of the United Labor party, but the side represented by Henry George, who does not think the party sheald go into the National Sight, is growing stronger. A few of the leaders besides Dr. McGlynn and Victor Wilder are still in favor of Among the latest to declare in this way is Judge James G. Maguirs of San Francisco, who was applied of as the candidate for Vice-President In this week's issue of The Standard he argues against put ting a Labor ticket in the field in an elaborate way, but he

are are the principal points he makes :

rty. unit expedient for us to enter the lists as a national

It is not expedient for us to enter the lists as a national free trade party, pure and stands, at the present time, but it is the part of wisdows and particle duty to continue our fight for the sin le tax in the several States.

The expense of a National campaign would be too great a drain a on the financial resources of our mostbers, and would be out of all projection greater than the educational advanture curred by it.

To enter upon a National campaign on a single tax platform, ignoring the tariff question, as one of our ablest and most recluse leader; propose, would practically be to enter the campaign willing tax reform belows peculiarly, and if we except the tariff ast internal revenie questions, it may be fairly said to belong calculatively to the several States individually.

He thinks the party should continue with its work of edu-

He thinks the party should continue with its work of eduating the people to see the beauty of the single tax reform DIED WHILE DRINKING AT A FUNERAL

**Every Symptom Gone.** 

Robert Entiville, of No. 74 Henry at., went to Perth Amber yesterday to attend the funeral of his aunt. Before the

Probably there is ne disease which indicts so much contin nons pain as Rheumatism. When it becomes chronic there are few more difficult to effect a cure. Over no single com

brilliant victories than Rheumatism. By its use the ago-nized patient can once more use his limbs and is freed from the shackies that have bound him, perhaps, for years. Mr. Frank Strait, a well-known merchant of New-Hampton, N. Y., says: I suffered tortures with SCIATIC RHEUMATISM My case was a very bad one, and none of the means taken gave me relief. I used Dr. David Kennesy's Favarite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., and an entirely rid of every symmetry of my trouble, Only three bottles brought about this wonderful result. It has built me up and been of great benefit in other ways. I heartily recommend it to other sufferers.

Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Bondont, N. Y. Price, \$1; 6 for \$5.

scremeny had begun he invited his uncle, the widower, to so to the ber-room across the street and drink with him. The uncle accepted. Just as Entiville drank his first glass he dropped to the floor dead from heart disease.

LESS POLITICS-BETTER SANITATION. REPORTS AND PAPERS READ BEFORE THE STATE

MEDICAL SOCIETY. ALBANY, Feb. 8 (Special).-The State Medical Society continued its session to-day. Papers on medical and surgical subjects were read and debated during the day, and in the evening the president of the society delivered his annual address in the Senate

Dr. E. N. Stoddard presented the report of the Committee of Hygiene, which was of unusual interest. This set forth that the work of the committee thus far had been chiefly in the line of the organization by securing in each county society the appointment of a standing committee on bygiene, and thus insuring general co-operation throughout the State. ferring to the possible appearance of cholera, the committee hoped that the New-York quarantine estab lishment will be put in complete repair and more rigid precautions be exercised in regard to the admission of immigrants. In regard to the 1,200 said one of the evils connected with their organization was that of politics. Politics and sanitary regulations were not identical and the former should have no place in the organization of the boards. The number of members should be reduced from five to three, and the appointing power should be vested in the mayors of cities and the presidents of villages. The Health Officer's position was not satisfactory, as it was subject to political changes and political influence and consequently under political control, thus destroying its efficiency. The Health Officer of politics to insure the enforcement of thorough sanifary regulations.

The report was received and adopted. Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, of New-York, read a paper on "The Treatment of Penetrating Gunshot Wounds of the Cranium." The paper was an argument in of the Cranium." The paper was an argument in favor of removing foreign substances from the brain as soon as their location and situation are determined. He quoted the analysis of 316 cases in which foreign substances had entered the brain, 236 of which foreign substances had entered the brain, 236 of which were builets, parts of builets, or buckshot. In 66 instances the builet was removed and in 170 allowed to remain. Of the former 40 per cent died and 60 per cent recovered, while of the latter 57 per cent died and but 43 per cent recovered, showing that the chances of recovery were in favor of removing the ball. The speaker's conclusions were that a builet should be removed from the brain as soon after its reception as it can be located.

Dr. John H. Girdner followed in the same line with a demonstration of an induction balance for discovering the location of a builet in the head. The halance operates on the telephonic principle, the indications of the builet being announced by a buzzing sound on the disk of a receiver when a plate connected therewith is passed over the surface of the patient's closely shaven head.

Dr. Charles Stover brought the programme for the session to a closs with his paper on the interdependence of local. State and National health boards. He made a strong argument in favor of a unification of health boards throughout the State.

The president announced these special committees: On Treatment of the Insane, Drs. A. Jacobi, C. R. Agnew and W. E. Ford. On Maritime Quarantine, Drs. J. A. Castle, Laurence Johnson and E. V. Stoddard.

HIGH-LICENSE COMPLICATIONS.

ANCE MEASURES. TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 8.-The action of the Republican caucus on the temperance measures caused a profound sensation throughout the State, although the emotion is of a widely different character in several localities directly affected. There arrived here this morning from News k a small but indisputably representative delegation, composed of a leading brewer, Joseph Hensler; the editor of the leading German-Republican and Major Carl Lentz, a prominent German-Repubcounsel. It may easily be imagined that they enter by the Republican cancus yesterday, and they assailed argument of a character which would have considerable

of policy than the members of yesterday's cancus.

The assertion is made by these gentlemen, and by others who occupy similar positions, that the local option phase of the proposed measure would cause a persons bolt on the part of the Germans, who comprise a large fraction of the voting population of New ark. The same declaration is made more emphatically by the representatives of the browing interests in the obby here. The opposing elements seem to forget German constituencies who thought the local option tric's and who were warmly opposed to the adoption the majority in the caucus and two of them were finally excused from voting. The others acquiesced. The committee in charge of the bill to be drawn will submit the conclusions reached to a caucus next week. The question to be determined are the amount of the license fee and the exact nature of the local option act. The fee will not be lower, it is thought, than \$250, while the local option bill before the House will probably be adopted as the measure for that purpose. As the bill pro-ides that no action for an election on the license question shall take place until a petition has been presented to the circuit court signed by one-tenth of the legal voters of the county, it is considered sufficiently guarded.

The whole situation may, of course, be modified when members return from their constituents next week, but the contingency seems to be very remote at present.

The House to-day defeated the bill to make railroad excursion tickers good until used, after a debate of some length. The measure known as the "Sea Fence bill" was reintroduced by Assemblyman Fuller. It is said to be a scheme to gobble up the shore front of Kill-von-Kull.

RECALLING HAPPY DAYS AT EXETER. The annual dinner of the thillips Exeter Academy Association of this city took place last night at the Hofman House. Over fifty members were present and passed an extremely pleasant evening. Edward B. Merrill presided and made a jolly toastmaster. Professor George A. Wentworth Bradbury L. Cilley and George L. Cilley, of the faculty, and Dr. Albert C. Perkins, ex-principal of Exeter, now president of Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, were present and had something to say. Others present were: The Rev. George D-Welds, Ogden Mills, Eugene D. Hawkins, Thomas Wentworth, Major Bundy, Nathantel S. Smith, Dr. Clement Cleveland, Dr. W. S. Seamans, George A. Plimpton, Dr. Charles W. Allen, Fordyce D. Barker, John K. Cilley, S. Sidney Smith, Charles McVeagh, Lawrence E. Sexton, A. S. Terry, Reval W. Merrill, Hector M. Hitchings, D. H. McAlpine, jr., John W. Chadwick, John B. Gerrish, W. W. Share, Truman Hem-

Professor Charles F. Dunbar, of Harvard University, was the first speaker and when he said among other things that Exeter was primarily a school for the formation of character he was enthusiastically applauded. Robert C. Wiggin, secretary of the New-England Phillips Exeter Academy Association, made a witty speech, after which Professor Kittredge, spoke of the growth of the school and its needs. It has now 325 students and a faculty of ten members. These are the association's officers for next year: President, Edward B. Merrill; vice-presidents, Thomas F. Wentworth, John K. Ciller, S. Sidney Smith, General Fitz John Porter and George A. Plimpton , treasurer, Fordyce D. Barker, and secretary,

JOHN McPARTLAND BURIED.

The funeral services over the body of John McPartland, of the firm of McPartland & O'Flaherty, dry goods merchants took place yesterday in the Church of the Holy Cross, to West Forty-secondst., of which the dead man was a prominent member. Mr. McPartland's employes formed a portion of the large crowd which filled the church. There were the pall-bearers: Thomas T. Traub, Joseph R. Collins, James urkie, Louis H. Diegler, John Decker, John Brown, James Kennedy and Michael Riordin. Many of the leading Irish-men of this city were present. The Rev. Father Keefe celebrated the solemn requiem mass; Father Callen, Orange Valley, N. J., acted as doncon: Pather Donkerty aub-descon; Father Raywood, master of ceremonies. Several carriages were filled with floral offerings by the employes of the firm and other friends. The burial was in Calvary Come

FLYNN'S HELP NOT NEEDED.

A rumor that Maurice B. Plynn would turn State's evidence and testify against ex-Commissioner Rollin M. Squire on the patronage of the Department of Public Works was tenied restenday at the District Attorney's office. District Attorney Fellows said that he knew nothing of any such plan, and one of his assistants said that he was assured that there was sufficient ovideace to convict both men and that there was no secessity of accepting the evidence of either of the men, even

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR TWO BLOWS. An accident occurred early last evening in the engine-room of Buchanan & Lyall's jute factory, as President and Hort sts., Broskiyn. The strap instant the connecting rod and the crank pin of the engine broke and the pissen went down with such force as to kneck out the lower head of the 50-incl liaplaced the walking beam. The damage done was serious, and it will cost \$5,000 to make it good. No one was hurt. The engine was one of the largest in the city.

is required for furniture now being manufactured for spring trade, that GEORGE C. FLINT CO., 104 West 14th-st., are giving great bargains in last season's patterns. The prices are too low for sales on credit.

OBITUARY.

CEORGE W. DER The death of George W. Bee, a member of the Cobe ton Exchange, was announced yesterday. He died at his home in Brooklyn on Tuesday night after a brief confinement from Bright's disease and pneutleman, having been born in Charleston about 1820. He was a man who, both in business and social life, was appreciated for his admirable qualities. He came North about thirty-five years ago as a member of the firm of Fennel, Bee & Co., of New-Orleans, and was the New-York representative of the horse. A few years later he engaged exclusivly in the cotton business in the firm of Williams, Bee & Co., and retired from that firm in 1875. Since then he has had charge of the cotton department of the firm of Wood-ward & Stillman. He was one af the original members of the Cotton Exchange and a member of the important classification committee for many years. He had been complaining of his physical condition for a long time, but did not give up business until a couple of days before his death.

B. D. Benson, president of the Tidewater Pipe Line Company, limited, died at 10:30 a. m. yesterday at his temporary home in the Averill House, No. 130 West Forty-second-st., from cancer of the head. Mr Benson was the principal originator of the company and was associated in the enterprise with David McKelvey, R. E. Hopkins and Franklin B Gowan, ex-president of the Reading Railway. Mr. Benson's home has been in Titusville, Feam, for the last fifteen years, but within the past year he removed temperarily to New-York for the deuble purpose of attending important business interests and undergoing treatment for the diseases which brought on his death. His bedy will be taken to Titusville for interment.

STEPHEN JOSEPH MEANY.

bury Evening Democrat, died in that city yesterday from erysipelas of the foot. He was for at least two generations a prominent figure in Irish and Irish-American pelitics. He was one of the patriots of the old school, and was looked upon as one of the few remaining links connecting the present with the stirring days of O'Con years old, having been born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1815. He was one of the few men who could write stenography during the days of the monster Repeal Liberator which appeared in The Dublin Freeman of those days was the work of young Mesny. Later he was connected with The Liverpool Post and The Liverpool Mercury, and whom the Young Ireland rebellion breke out in 1848 he was arrested and kept in custody during several months in Carrickfergus Castle, one of the oldest fortresses in Ulster. He came to this country in 1855 and was attached to The Demoerat for some time and afterward to The Toledo Commer cial. He became later an editorial writer on The Star under John Kelly's management. Returning to Ireland during the Fenian rebellion he was again arrested and imprisoned. Arriving in this city safely once more, yearly afterward and was once more arrested there during the eperation of the Fersier Coercion act, but he was soon set at liberty. When he was ill two years ago Rule Club, collected \$1,000 for him. He was a delegate to the Municipal Council of the Irish National League and was delivering speeches for the liberty of Ireland

almost to the last. TROTTING HORSE MEN AT PEACE. The Biennial Congress of the National Trutting Association was held yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Last year there was an adjourned meeting that quarrelled over the secretaryship. This meeting savored of brotherly love and scretaryship. This meeting savored of brotherly love and triendship. The white deve of peace fluttered all about the room and all parties that had quarrelied "kissed and made up." Judge Grant, the president, said that he would not accept a renomination, Major P. P. Johnson, of Lexington, Ky., was elected to the position by acclamation. Colonel Lowden Snowden, of Philadelphia, was elected first vice-president, and J. M. McShafter, of San Francisce, second vice-president. The Board of Review will elect a secretary in May. The present Board of Review is as follows:

Eastern District—George M. Stearns, M. J. Bulkeley and William Strickland. Atlantic District—David Bonner, G. W. Archer and Paul H. Hacke. Central District—L. C. Delano,

Archer and Paul H. Hacke. Central District—L. C. Delano, M. J. Payne and Thomas Axworthy. Western District—U. C. Blake, John Mitchell and W. R. Woodward. Pacific District-

N. T. Smith, L. J. Rose and Je.se D. Carr. The reports of the secretaries and treasurer showed that there were 203 tracks members of the association and a bal disposition to remove the headquarters of the association to Cleveland, but they will still remain at Hartford. The next congress will be held in two years at Buffalo, Among those present were David Bonner, Colonel Edwards, W. B. Fasig, Captain J. T. Dawson, A. P. Hexamer, J. F. Donovan, J. L. Cellins, F. J. Dunbar, J. H. Phillips, W. L. Tompkins, C. S. Hamits, Colonel Lowden Snewden, Judge James Grant, John R. Hill, C. F. Fox, U. C. Blake, N. T. Smith, A. E. Gardner, W. H. Bingham, T. O. King and Hamilton Busby.

DISCUSSING MANUAL TRAINING

A large gathering of teachers and officials of the public scheols met yesterday after school hours in the chapel of the Normal College. The meeting was for the purpose thereof, personally and politically. They fought the majority in the caucus and two of them were is about to be introduced in the schools of the city. The fact that Assistant Superintendent Harrison was to deliver the lecture as one of his last official acts before retiring century, lent to the interest of the occasion.

Mr. Harrison prefaced his remarks with references to the radical changes that have recently been taking place in society, making necessary equal change in elementary education for the young. Prominent among the causes of these changes he instanced the need which was felt for more practical train ing. Masual training, the speaker thought, is a misnomer.

The work means more than that. It educates the brain through the eye and the hand, and while it does not turn out mechanics and artisans, it trains the spittude for such work and makes the outcome from it of value to the whole com-munity. He explained the manner in which the study to be introduced into the schools of city, slowly at first but surely if successful. Mr Harrison expressed his strong conviction that the new course of study, which he explained in detail, would be succossful. He urged the teachers to become acquainted by study with its purpose, and he paid a warm tribute to Super-intendent Jasner, whose direction had been given to all the work on this subject in the public schools.

A VALUABLE GIFT TO VASSAR COLLEGE. The library of history of Vassar College has received threugh the children of the late James Harper, of Harper Brothers agift of all the works of American history which have been published by that house. The givers are James Thorne Harper, Mrs. Henry B. Willard and Miss Lizzie Harper. 14 is hoped that this will be the uncleus of a valuable library of American history for Vassar. This section will be known a

James Harper was one of the first trustees of Vassar in 1865, and both daughters were for several years students at the college. Vassar has just established a chair of history, to which the library will be a valuable adjunct.

"TOM" GOULD AGAIN ARRESTED. "Tom" Gould was arrested last night by Detective Tup-pan, of Inspector Murray's squad, for maintaining a concert hall at No. 52 West Thirty-first-st. He was taken to the Nineteenth Precinct Police Station and released on \$500 ball. Morgan L. Livingston, of No. 64 West Thirty-ninth-st, was accepted as beademan.



("Come in out of the wet," as the shark said when he swal Some people are born fools and can't be blamed for some of

the biliotic things they do. Men and women (who while last having lungs actually diseased) still have an inherited ten-dency to lung diseases, will carelessly expose themselves in all sorts of weather, to make a dollar, see a friend or don little shopping.

These "inherited tendencies," as they are called, are cangerous things. Take three people: one with a tendency to kidney disease, one with a tendency to lung trouble, and the third with a tendency to bewel trouble. If these three are exposed to inclement weather unduly, the chances are 100 to 1 that each will have the cold he catches settle on his

especially weak organ—giving the first pneumonia or con-sumption, the second Bright's disease, and the third indammation of the bowels.

To such people the old saw of "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of care" is especially applicable. It is wisdem for them to fortify their systems, strengthen their bowels, have their digestion perfect and kidneys werking healthily and freely by the use of Nature's Remedy, SCOTOR

OATS ESSENCE.

OATS ESSENCE.

Because SCOTCH OATS ESSENCE will cure them
dread diseases is no reason why a person should be feel
enough to wait and catch the disease in order to test the first
it builds up, tones, rejuvenates, fortifies, and, above all
strengthens the week places such as disease is hunting fee.
And who has not inherited some weakness, or will see